

Lesson 7: Malolō nakai a koe – How are you?

05/09/2012 Wednesday



❖ **Tangi:** Fakaalofa lahi atu ki a mutolu

- Today we are going to launch into our 6th Vagahau Niue language lesson for Term 3, but before we do, let's quickly recap on how to say – Look this way – a combination of words that may sound familiar to you? **Haga mai**

🌺 Haga mai – Say after me

🌺 Haga mai

❖ **Sharleen:** Which brings us to our new question for today – How are you?/Are you well? – **Malolō nakai a koe**. Let's break it down into three parts

🌺 Malolō – Say after me

🌺 Malolō

🌺 nakai – Say after me

🌺 nakai

🌺 a koe – Say after me

🌺 a koe

🌺 Malolō nakai a koe – Say after me

🌺 **Malolō nakai a koe**



Hon Toke Tufukia Talagi – Head of Government

- ❖ Rina: Now we thought that we would share with you a little about the Niue political system, the declining population, economy and bilateral relationship with NZ
- ❖ New Zealand and Niue have a special relationship founded on close historical ties, unique constitutional arrangements and a **common citizenship and currency**.
 - Niue became a **British protectorate in 1900** and was **annexed by New Zealand in 1901**. In **1974**, following an act of self-determination under United Nations auspices, the people of **Niue adopted a Constitution providing for full self-government in free association with New Zealand**, a status distinct from that of full independence
- ❖ **Political system** - Parliamentary democracy
 - National government - Premier and three ministers constitute the Cabinet. There are also 2 assistant ministers with portfolios outside of Cabinet.
 - National legislature - Unicameral Assembly made up of 20 members, 14 village representatives and 6 from a Common Roll
 - Last election - 7 May 2011
 - Next election due - 2014
 - Head of State - The Queen in Right of New Zealand, represented by the Governor-General of New Zealand
 - Head of Government - Hon Toke Tufukia Talagi

❖ Gaylene:

❖ **Population** decline is a major concern for Niue.

- Niue's total population, as enumerated in the **2006 Niue Census**, was **1,625** down from around 5,000 in the 1960s and down by 10 percent on the 2001 census.
- At the time of the 2006 New Zealand census, **22,500** respondents self-identified as Niueans, many having been born in New Zealand.
- Employment, educational opportunities and family ties draw Niueans to New Zealand. Maintaining a vital community on the island has become a key objective for the Governments of Niue and New Zealand.

❖ Whāea Jacque:

❖ **Economic Situation**

- Niue's economy is very fragile. It faces many constraints:
 - ✚ limited access to reliable air services
 - ✚ shortages of skilled professionals and
 - ✚ entrepreneurial expertise
 - ✚ limited land and poor soil quality
 - ✚ Natural disasters, especially cyclones, have long lasting impact.
 - ✚ Niue's economic difficulties are exacerbated by, and reflected in, the long-term decline of its population.
- Subsistence agriculture and fishing remain important. The staple crop, **taro**, is an important export commodity, finding its main market within Auckland's Pacific community. Other agricultural commodities produced include small amounts of **honey** and **vanilla**.
- There is **no manufacturing on Niue**. The tertiary sector consists of a number of retail outlets, hire firms (mainly cars and bicycles) and accommodation facilities.
- The **government** is the main employer on the island with around **400 employees**. The government has a number of trading arms
 - ✚ a port
 - ✚ a bond store
 - ✚ Niue Telecom
 - ✚ the public works department and
 - ✚ the power corporation

❖ Tangi:

❖ **Bilateral relationship:** Niue is a country “self-governing in free association with New Zealand”. This means:

- Niue is self-governing with the power to make its own laws.
- New Zealand cannot make laws for it, unless authorised or invited by the legislature of Niue to do so. In practice this never happens.
- The Niue Government has full executive powers
- Niue remains part of the Realm of New Zealand, albeit a separate part, and the Queen in Right of New Zealand remains the Head of State of Niue
- Niueans hold New Zealand citizenship and have open access to enter, live and work in New Zealand (and therefore also Australia)
- In recognition of constraints imposed by its size and isolation, the Niue Constitution states that New Zealand would retain responsibility for the external affairs and defence of Niue. By convention, these responsibilities confer no rights to the New Zealand Government and can only be acted on at the request of and on behalf of the Government of Niue. The Niue Constitution also commits New Zealand to provide "necessary economic and administrative assistance to Niue"